

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

JANUARY 1960

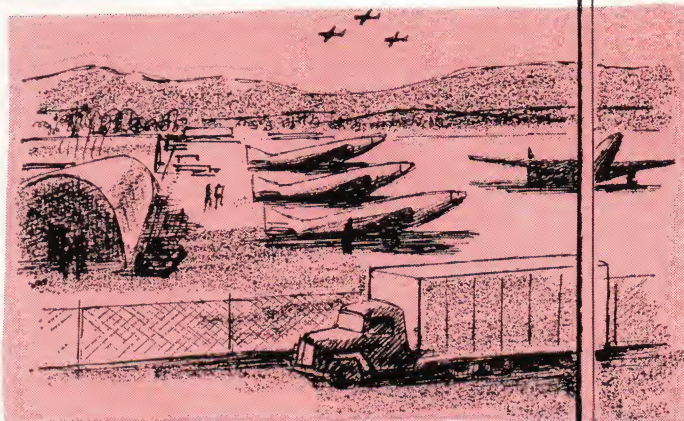


TEAMSTER SERVICE IN THE FAR NORTH

THE TEAMSTERS SALUTE ...

GUAM With Alaska and Hawaii now states, the sole remaining territorial area of the U.S. is made up of the Virgin Islands and Guam. Other areas with varying status include the Panama Canal Zone, American Samoa and Wake and Midway Islands.

Guam, an unincorporated territory, 206 square miles, with an estimated 1955 population of 36,000 was discovered by Magellan in 1521. The U.S. received it from Spain by treaty in 1898. Located in the typhoon belt 5053 miles west of San Francisco, it is, to a large extent, covered by U.S. air force and naval installations.



THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

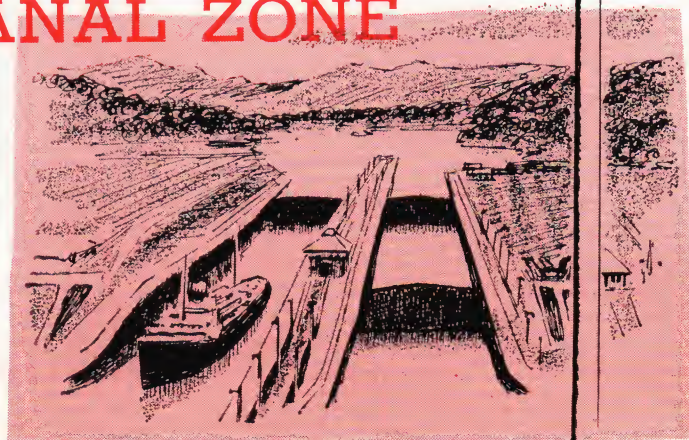
The Virgin Islands, most-easterly U.S. possession, were bought from Denmark in 1917. There are about 50, the three largest being St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. The total area is 132 square miles and the 1950 population was 26,665. Located about 40 miles east of Puerto Rico, they are becoming increasingly popular as a tourist resort area. The principal products are rum, sugar and bay rum. Government is by a presidentially-appointed governor with some measure of local government by locally-elected representatives. Residents are U.S. citizens but do not vote in U.S. elections.



THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE

The Panama Canal Zone, classified as a U.S. reservation, is a 50-mile-long strip of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific ten miles wide bordering the canal across the Republic of Panama. It totals 648 square miles, 371 of it land area. The 1954 population was 38,953 not including military personnel. Administration is by a presidentially-appointed governor. The U.S. pays Panama \$1,930,000 annual "rent" for the area.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER salutes these far-scattered outposts of the United States flag!



Our Job for '60



THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters will play an active legislative role during this last session of the 86th Congress. It is a matter of necessity that we do so to prevent Congress from further annihilating organized labor in America.

Passage of the union-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill was organized labor's worst defeat in history. We must work to insure that never again will Congress enact class legislation against working women and men.

The most important area of Congressional activity will be to point out to members of Congress the completely unfair, discriminatory provisions of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act that must be repealed in order for organized labor to perform their legitimate role in our free society.

We must also urge Congress to adopt rules governing Congressional investigations. At present there are no procedural rules, and Congressional committees are allowed to violate Constitutional rights of citizens called to testify.

We will have a modestly broad legislative program, including such legislation as increasing the Federal minimum wage law, strengthening the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts, expanding the social security program, expanding the civil rights laws now on the books, enacting depressed area legislation for areas with chronic unemployment problems, improving the Federal highway program, and enacting a Federal aid to education bill.

We must begin immediately to make an all-out fight against compulsory arbitration laws, which the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce are certain to demand. The voluntary settlement of the steel strike will not lessen their fanatical zeal to impose un-American compulsory third party settlement of labor-management disputes.

We will oppose compulsory arbitration in every form. It has no justification for existing in our form of government. If controls are placed on the wages of workers, then controls are needed on the prices of industry. We are opposed to this because it would lead to fascism.

The Federal minimum wage is at present \$1.00 per hour. This is ridiculously low, and allows many employers to ruthlessly exploit millions of Americans. Senator Wayne Morse and Representative James Roosevelt have proposed to increase the minimum to \$1.25, and to place approximately 8-million more workers under the law. We will support this legislation. Unemployment benefits should also be liberalized.

President Eisenhower's proposed civil rights program does not go far enough. A civil rights program must have teeth in it, and it must be broad enough to positively insure that the American Negro in South will have his voting rights. Only this type of civil rights

program will free the Negro worker from the servitude of the Southern employer.

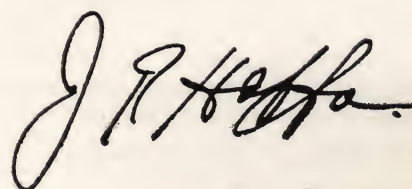
We must expand and liberalize our social security program to provide more and better cover for our elderly people. Representative Aime Forand has introduced a bill, which we will support, to establish this program. It will be opposed by the American Medical Association, which is cast from the same mold as the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce.

Special legislation is needed to rescue urban areas plagued with chronic unemployment problems. These so-called depressed areas are created by union-hating employers moving South to take advantage of the cheap labor conditions there. Last year the Senate passed a bill by Senators John Sherman Cooper and Paul Douglas providing \$390-million program of assistance to these depressed areas. This legislation is badly needed.

Realistic Federal Housing and Education bills are legislation that the country needs. The Eisenhower Administration's monetary policies have increased interest rates to an all-time high. The middle and lower income families and local governments cannot meet the interest demands of banks. Home and school construction has not kept pace with demand for nearly 15 years, and, unless it is stimulated by Federal action to meet the demand, we face serious housing and school shortages in the near future.

Closely related to interested rates in the housing and education problems is President Eisenhower's request to lift the ceiling on amount of interest that government may pay on its borrowing. We will oppose this because interest rates have been artificially inflated to their present level. Any further increase will only provide an additional bonanza for bankers and other money-lenders, and, at the same time, hurt the pocketbook of the working people.

From time to time we may expand or modify this legislation program as certain situations arise. We will assist where we can in other legislative endeavors such as voting rights and home rule for residents of the District of Columbia, and we will keep you informed to the best of our ability of what is going on in the Congress.





Local 210 Wins Quick Victory

One of New York City's biggest and quickest organizing successes in recent years was won by Teamsters Local 210 last month when 450 employees of Long Island's F.X.R. Corporation voted by a two-to-one majority for Teamster representation.

A unique feature of the swift and successful organizing campaign is the fact that most employees of the firm speak German, and the remainder Hungarian. Organizing materials were prepared in their native tongues in preparation for the N.L.R.B.-conducted election. The firm manufactures X-ray equipment.

Heading the drive was Frank Gold, chairman of Local 210's industrial division, assisted by organizers Frank Cannizzaro and Angelo Martin. Joseph Konowe, administrative assistant to General President James R. Hoffa, heads the local union.

Teamsters Volunteer For Community Project

Teamster Vice President Bert Brennan rallied 400 Teamster members with trucks to volunteer their services to assure the success of a clothing drive sponsored by the Detroit Goodwill Industries. Brennan said that charitable organizations that have previously received Teamster contributions will receive voluntary help instead of money. This is because the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill forbids cash contributions. Beneficiaries of Goodwill Industries are the physically handicapped who receive employment, rehabilitation and vocational training.

AFL-CIO Loses 4,000 On Ouster Demand

Members of the Barre (Vt.) Central Labor Union returned their charter to AFL-CIO President George Meany last month rather than kick out their elected president, Teamster Fred Dykeman.

Meany had ordered the CLU to conduct an election for a new president or face disciplinary action from the AFL-CIO. His order was issued in October.

Dykeman, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 597 in Barre, is also a past president of the Vermont Labor Council. He has been president of the Barre CLU for the past nine years.

The CLU has held an AFL-CIO charter since 1901. It consists of 20 Local unions representing 4,000 workers. Officials in CLU say that they will form an independent labor council.

Canada Teamsters Seek New National Contract

Teamster officials in Canada have charted a course of action that will provide them with a nationwide contract for over-the-road drivers within the next few years. The Canadian Teamsters are going to concentrate immediately on arranging common expiration dates in all over-the-road contracts. The Central, Western and Eastern Conferences all have membership in Canada.

Texas Teamster 'Knight of the Road'

W. F. Whitener, a member of Teamsters Local 940 was honored as a "Knight of the Road" last month by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Hobbs Trailer Company.

Whitener, a driver for the Rainbow Bread Company in Galveston, Tex., was honored for assisting at the scene of a highway accident in which a woman lost control of her auto, and it turned over in a water-filled ditch.

By immediately applying artificial respiration to the woman, Whitener is credited with saving her life.

Whitener has been a member of Local 940 for the past three years. He is married and has three children.

Teamster Taxi Driver Praised for Lifesaving

Americo "Ace" Coppola was driving his cab down Henry Avenue in Lynn, Mass., on November 5 when he saw a motorcycle, racing crazily out of control, smash into a concrete block garage.

Coppola, a member of Teamsters Local 42, stopped, and rushed over to the injured teenager who had been riding the motorcycle.

The boy was bleeding profusely. His right leg was broken and he had multiple cuts bruises and lacerations. Using his handkerchief as a tourniquet, former Marine Coppola stopped the flow of blood.

He then ran back to his cab, and radioed the dispatcher, instructing him to call an ambulance. The ambulance arrived in a short time, and the injured boy was rushed to the hospital.

Police gave Coppola credit for saving the boy's life. They said that, had Coppola not applied the tourniquet, and immediately called for the ambulance, the boy would have died.

Last month, Coppola's friends signed a petition which said:

"We feel that citizens of Lynn are indeed fortunate to have such a man as Mr. Coppola driving on our streets, who not only used a background of knowledge of first aid on the scene, but also used the facilities of his cab to summon aid."

Aid Steelworkers

Every employee of the Jewish Labor Committee in the United States and Canada has contributed to the United Steelworkers Defense Fund.



TEAMSTER IN THE FAR NORTH

About this time every year many communities in Alaska "go to the dogs." And, contrary to the accepted implication of the phrase, Alaskan citizens are quite happy about it—for the stout Siberian Husky dog team means year-round contact with civilization for many remote outposts in the Big Country.

Orville Lake, a member of Teamster Local 959 in Anchorage, knows a lot about the value of a dog team during the long winter months in the Far North. In fact, the legendary Husky has become his avocation. He is President of the Siberian Husky Association and President of the Alaskan Dog Racers Association.

During the summer he works in the heavy construction industry on many projects that will someday soon open up the vast regions of Alaska to 12-month commerce.

In the winter time he harnesses up his 11-dog Husky team and hauls freight and supplies to trappers far back in the deep snow country. When he is not busy on this job, he transports hunters by dog sled to Alaska's big game areas and hauls their trophies and meat back to town over the frozen snow.

His big dogs are not ordinary animals. They are champions in their own right. His team recently won the 16-mile dog team race sponsored by the Anchorage Sand and Gravel Company. The firm is under contract to Local 959. His spirited dogs also won the Spenard Dog Derby.

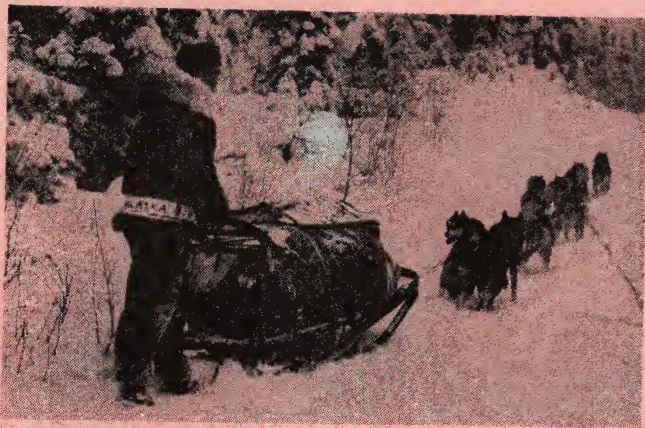
Orville views Alaska as America's last frontier where the wilderness is much the same as it was over 100 years ago.

"Now," he says, "the sound of rock blasting and grinding machines are slowly pushing the great forests back toward the mountains."

A little regrettably he explains that this is progress and the beginning of industrialization in a land where "our natural resources have only been sampled."

Lake is satisfied, however, that the dog team will be on the Alaskan scene for many years to come.

"There are areas in this region that at certain times of the year only a dog sled can reach," he declares. "A hundred years from now many of these areas will still depend on dog teams for winter survival."



Orville Lake, member of Teamster Local 959 in Anchorage, poses with champion Siberian Husky dog team on snow covered trail in Alaska. Lake hauls supplies to trappers during winter months at the top of the World.



Dog sled racing is popular sport in most Alaskan cities. Teamster Lake, President of the Dog Racers Association in Alaska, is shown here winning the annual 16-mile race at Anchorage with his 11-dog Siberian Husky team.

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Federal Judge Calls Halt

U. S. Inquiry 'Unreasonable'

GOVERNMENT persecution of Teamster officials was called to a halt last month by Federal Judge David Pine, who said that the Department of Justice was violating "all our concepts of liberty."

Judge Pine ruled that the Department of Justice's subpoenas for Detroit Teamster records were "burdensome, unreasonable and oppressive," and ordered them null and void.

Government lawyers subpoenaed all records—everything imaginable—dating back from 1953 to the present time. Teamster lawyers Clifford Alder and William Bufalino told Judge Pine that to comply with the subpoenas would require "several van loads" of records. Photostating costs would amount to over \$30,000, they said.

Judge Pine's ruling stated: "I have read the subpoenas and in my opinion all of our concepts of liberty and all of our principles of due process forbid me from enforcing their execution.

"I think they are burdensome, unreasonable and oppressive. I think they simply represent a means of fishing into the records and files of the parties to see what might turn up. I can not sanction that."

The Judge added: "You can't just ask for all of someone's records — every scrap of paper—and go through them to see what crimes you can find. You have to be somewhat specific. You can't just shovel."

Alder, in his appeal to the judge to quash the subpoenas, said, "The Teamsters are no different than any other business organization, and the law should be the same as far as they are concerned. Any bank or large corporation should not be given any more privilege or protection than the Teamsters.

"These subpoenas are all so broad and so obviously unreasonable, calling for so much, and depriving us of all of our records for business operation. The Court can come to but one conclusion, that it is in each instance, on the face of the subpoena, a fishing



Judge Pine

expedition," Alder urged.

He said that government investigators would be welcome to look at any Teamster records they wanted to see, and they could then subpoena them. He said that Teamster officials and employees would assist them in every way possible.

Judge Pine remarked to the government lawyers: "I can't understand why you do not grasp that opportunity. They are giving you a chance to prowl through their records, and you are not taking advantage of it. If you did you could subpoena what you want."

He added: "I have been in your shoes. If a defendant offered me that chance I would not let a day go by without taking advantage of it, but you are running your own business. I cannot understand it."

Judge Pine is one of the outstanding jurists in the nation. He has many years experience as a practicing lawyer, a U.S. attorney and judge.

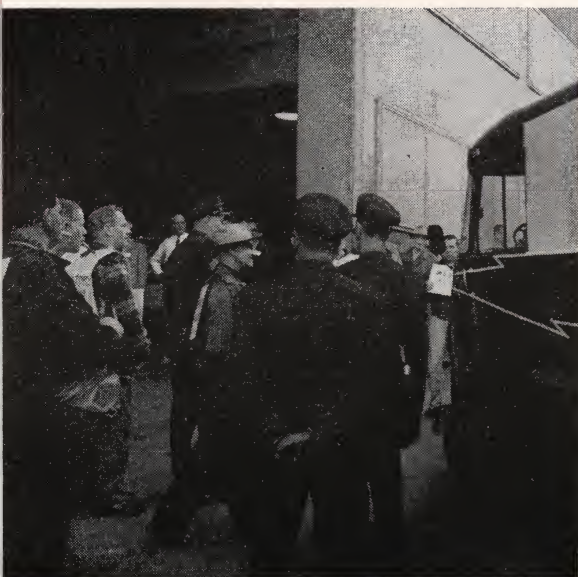
The government lawyers requested and obtained a grand jury investiga-

tion of the Detroit Joint Council and four locals. They surprisingly requested that the grand jury be impaneled in Washington rather than Detroit.

It was noted during the pleadings before Judge Pine that this is about the fifth time the government has investigated Detroit Teamsters since the McClellan Committee began operation. No crimes have ever been uncovered, despite the repeated attempts to find something wrong.

The subpoenas brought another problem to light. Alder revealed that many of the records of the Teamster Locals and the Joint Council are in the possession of the anti-labor McClellan Committee, and the committee refuses to return them.

Bufalino showed newsmen a copy of a telegram from Jerome Adlerman, "acting chief counsel" for the committee, which stated: "If it is the desire of the grand jury to examine these records, it may take such steps through the courts that may be necessary to obtain these records."



Labor Watches Major Strike-

THE strikebreaking provisions of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law, hired professional strikebreakers and unlimited employer strike insurance are lining up to destroy union conditions in Portland, Oregon and are seen as a three-prong pattern which could affect every labor organization in America.

The dispute, now in its second strike month, involves Local 48 of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union and two Portland daily newspapers, the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal. The Oregonian is owned by the big Newhouse empire which owns or controls 11 newspapers, seven radio and TV licenses, and a nice chunk of slick magazines.

Many union leaders in this country are taking a hard look at this West Coast struggle, for they see in it the testing ground for management's use of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law to break strikes and starve the workers into submission.

Here is the story that responsible trade unionists fear may become a collective bargaining pattern in every part of the nation:

When the goading, prodding and needling of management forced the Stereotypers to back up their commonsense demands with economic action, the Newhouse labor-hating machine put its pre-arranged plans into effect.

In less than five hours professional

strikebreakers from southern "right-to-work" states thousands of miles away arrived in town.

It was not long before these filthy professional parasites were crawling around the Oregonian putting out a hybrid sheet for salaries ranging from \$200 to \$300 per week. The Newhouse gang also provides free lodging, \$7.50 a day for meals and air transportation for their scabs.

In a recent article in the Wall Street Journal, the professional strikebreakers were termed "loaners from other non-union shops in the South." After completing a tour of the scab plant in Portland, the Journal correspondent pointed out that Loaner is now apparently the publisher's polite word for strikebreaker. Many of the women operating teletypesetting machines are wives of strikebreakers, making professional strikebreaking a well-paid family affair.

A professional scab from Oklahoma City told the reporter this: "I am happy. I've made over \$300 a week."

The dead give-away that the New-

house interests had planned this strike for months is illustrated by an incident which occurred in Reno, Nev., on July 11 of last year, some five months before the Portland strike.

In the cocktail bar of the Carlton Hotel, two Portland telephone operators on vacation fell into a conversation with several men who told them that they were strikebreakers working behind the picket line at the Reno Gazette and Journal.

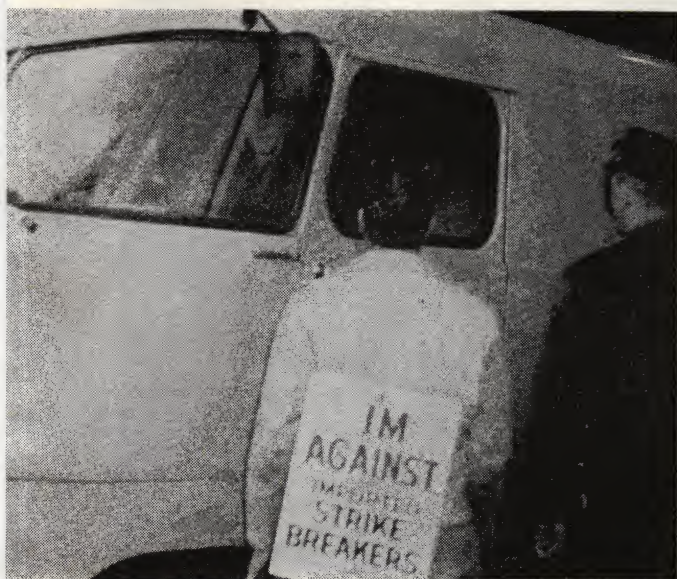
When the Portland women told them where they were from, one of the scabs said, "Say, we'll be coming up to Portland this year,"—and he did.

Corroboration of the incident was given the *International Teamster* by Wesley D. McDuffee, president of Local 9201 of the Communication Workers of America, to whom the women reported the incident when they returned to Portland.

These peripatetic scabs don't come cheap. They have to be paid—and paid well. Strike insurance pays them.

The theory of strike insurance was pioneered by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Today, many of the nation's newspapers, large and small, heavily subscribe to it. The strike insurance clearing house is set up in Canada, out of reach of United States insurance laws which reject such insurance policies as not in the best interest of the public.

Photos above show picket-line scenes in bitter Portland newspaper strike, in which publishers are using imported strikebreakers. Strike is being watched as one of first major tests of new labor bill's effect.



breaking Test In Northwest

In Montreal alone, the ANPA sits on a war chest of 17-million strike-breaking dollars. The premiums paid by U.S. newspapers for such policies are stiff, but the payoff can be more than \$10,000 a day when they want to break a strike. The two Portland publishing companies, for example,

have already collected in excess of \$1,000,000 for scab payrolls.

The strike insurance plan boasts of some pretty big names on its premium fund committee. Leading the pack is one Samuel I. Newhouse, sole owner of the *Oregonian*, who has been very active in furthering and broadening

the strike insurance plans. M. J. Frey, publisher on paper of the *Oregonian*; and Theodore Newhouse, brother of Samuel and general manager of the Long Island Press and Star-Journal, are also prominent members of the Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund Committee.

At this writing, the picket lines at the struck newspapers are holding firm. Strikers and locked-out pressmen, reporters and other newspaper employees are enjoying the full support of every union worker in the area. Trade and craft union members, acting as individuals, have refused to cross the picket lines. Teamster members support the dispute on the picket line by wearing placards that read, "I am a Teamster—I will not scab."

Clyde C. Crosby, International Representative for Oregon, voiced the opinion of every labor official in Oregon when he recently said—"The three-pronged technique being used by the Newhouse publishers in Portland today can be adapted to apply to any collective bargaining situation. The use of professional strikebreakers under the protection of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act is a lethal weapon aimed at the heart of trade unionism in this country. If they are successful here, the same technique will be used elsewhere against all trade and craft unions in America."

Publisher's Empire

One of the dozens of publishing empires hard at work to fasten press monopoly on U. S. cities is the Samuel I. Newhouse group. Here's what Newhouse owns or controls:

NEW YORK STATE: The *Syracuse Herald, Journal and Post-Standard* plus Stations WSYR (AM & FM radio) and WSYR-TV.

The *Staten Island Advance*.
The *Jamaica Long Island Press*.
The *Long Island City Star-Journal*.

ALABAMA: The *Birmingham News*; the *Huntsville Times* plus Stations WAPI (AM & FM radio) and WAPI-TV.

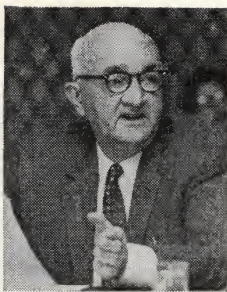
NEW JERSEY: The *Jersey City Journal* and the *Newark Star-Ledger*.

MISSOURI: The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

PENNSYLVANIA: The *Harrisburg Patriot, News and Patriot-News*, plus Station WTPA-TV.

OREGON: The *Oregonian* plus Stations KOIN and KOIN-TV.

In addition, Newhouse recently purchased Conde Nast, the Greenwich, Conn. publishing firm and thereby owns these magazines: *Vogue, House & Garden, Glamour, Bride's Magazine, Vogue Pattern Book, British Vogue and French Vogue, British House & Garden and French House & Garden*.



English

IBT EXECUTIVE BOARD FACES UP TO CHALLENGES



Vice President Mohn, Larry Steinberg, President Hoffa, Vice President Mock



MUCH of the General Executive Board's quarterly meeting, held last month in Miami, Florida, was devoted to serious discussion concerning the Board of Monitors.

In his formal report to the Teamsters' policy-making body, General President Hoffa expressed grave concern over the amount of money the Monitors have cost the International Union.

He said that since January 1958 the Monitors have collected salaries amounting to nearly \$200,000 and have, additionally, collected expenses in the amount of \$138,786.75.

"When you consider the \$71,338.80 laid out by the Union in legal fees and expenses for cases involving the Monitors plus \$210,000 wanted by Godfrey Schmidt, who resigned as a Monitor when the U. S.

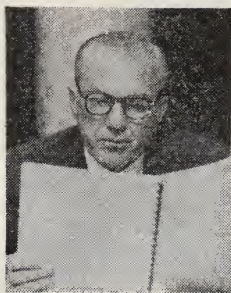
Court of Appeals found he had a potential conflict of interest, you are talking about a lot of money," Hoffa said.

Hoffa told the General Board that he was concerned about this problem for two primary reasons.

"One," he said, "is that this money would have gone a long way in organizing the unorganized worker in our jurisdiction. The second reason is that there seems to be no end to the amount of monies these people can demand and get from our treasury.

"Right now they are billing us every 10 days for some \$4,000 for 'staff expenses' alone. If we project this over the next 12 months we will lay out well over \$115,000 for such 'expenses.'"

Calling this situation "hardly fair to the Union or



O'Rourke



Brennan

its membership," Hoffa warned that the problem may become worse.

"There is legal action afoot by the Monitors to obtain court approval of hiring an outside legal firm to represent them against this International Union. If they are successful in this move, the cost to us may be double the figures we have discussed here. I believe that I am using the word double in absolute fairness since this situation would involve not only additional and greater legal fees, but we would have to satisfy compounded staff expenses."

The General President said that the International Union was fighting this new Monitor move at the court level and opined that the Monitor action was far from being in concert with U. S. Justice Frankfurter's recent written opinion in which he said "a court should be the most sensitive of fiduciaries. In sanctioning fees and other expenditures it will be guided by frugality and not generosity."

The General Executive Board raised a unanimous voice in sharply criticizing the Monitors for failing to act upon a backlog of 167 cases which the International Union has urged a final disposition of.

"None of these cases," Hoffa noted, "has been marked closed."

Concerning the General President's policy of restoring autonomy to local unions in trusteeship, he reported to the General Board that he is still trying to reach agreement with the Monitors on rules for elections in trusteeship locals.

"We thought for a time that we had reached an agreement with the Monitors on this question, but now we find that they have raised additional questions and objections which have prevented the direction of these elections."

Commenting on a model code of by-laws which was to be submitted to local unions for approval or

rejection as required under the consent decree, Hoffa told the Board that "here again we have run into obstacles created by the Monitors."

Later, in a press conference, President Hoffa charged that the Monitors had begun to draft a set of proposed by-laws, but they had excluded the Teamsters' representative on the Board of Monitors (Daniel B. Maher) from the discussions.

During the second day-long session of the Executive Board, Hoffa proposed that the union meet continuously with the Monitors in an effort to resolve the 167 cases through mutual understanding and agreement. He also proposed that the International meet with the Monitors at least once a week for the purpose of reviewing and discussing any current or new cases coming to their mutual or individual attention.

Hoffa told the Vice Presidents of the International that now was the time for meeting the issues head on.

"I suggest to you that you attend as many rank-and-file meetings as possible," Hoffa declared. "Tell them what we have discussed here. Tell them what kind of a stake they have in our problems—tell them that how these problems are finally resolved may well determine and affect the economic well being of themselves and their families."

Organizing Report

On the organizational front, Area Conference Chairman and Vice Presidents coordinating Teamster



Vice President Gibbons distributes report

Strike Benefits Reach \$2 Million

The quarterly financial report from the offices of General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English disclosed that the International Union paid out nearly two million dollars in strike benefits in 1959.

"Major outlay," English pointed out, "was the 33-day strike in the 11 Western States involving over-the-road and city pickup drivers."



Vice President Miller with Secretary-Treasurer English

organizing efforts in their assigned areas throughout the country reported encouraging progress.

The Teamsters' national Sears-Roebuck campaign headed the organizing agenda. Oral reports from Vice Presidents Mohn, O'Brien and O'Rourke showed marked success in the Los Angeles, Chicago and New York campaigns.

In Los Angeles several hundred Sears workers have joined the Teamsters' Union in the last six months. An existing contract with the mail order firm's Los Angeles store will be open for negotiations in May.

Chicago organization has been stepped up and is months ahead of schedule.

Board action regarding the Sears drive included additional aid and assistance to Local 149 which is conducting the campaign in the Minneapolis and St. Paul areas and the recommendation that a full-



Vice Presidents Backhus and Conklin



President Hoffa Gets Esso Report from A. C. Contaldi

TTEAMSTER attorneys have spent considerable time in study and analysis of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law during the last three months, a special report to the General Executive Board on legal activities revealed last month.

The report, made by Edward Bennett Williams, General Counsel for the International; David Previant, Chief Labor Counsel; and Herbert Thatcher, Special Counsel for the Union, paid particular attention to the purpose, scope and legislative history of the new law.

Immediate impact of the bill upon the International Union and its subordinate bodies was illustrated by the report which recapped a number of suits brought against IBT affiliates under Title 5, 1 and 2 of the Act. Suits under these Titles are now pending in Philadelphia, Newark, New York City and Providence, Rhode Island. Additional suits of this nature are predicted by Teamster attorneys.

Court Litigation

Commenting on cases pending or resolved at the court level, the report discussed two suits before the United States Supreme Court in which certiorari was granted in one case and denied in the other.

The first case which will see the IBT submit briefs

Teamster Attorneys Report to Board



Chief Labor Counsel

and argument in the next few months, is the Curtiss case. In this case, the National Labor Relations Board is contending that despite various restrictions on organizational and recognition picketing under the new law, the Board has the power to impose additional restrictions on organizational or recognition activities including picketing and consumer boycotting.

In the case where certiorari was denied, the Supreme Court refused to consider a Circuit Court

time organizer be assigned to the Pittsburgh area.

President Hoffa has asked all local unions involved in the Sears organizing effort to channel their reports to the National Warehouse Division in Washington, D. C. so that their summaries can be distributed to other Joint Councils and local unions participating in the drive.

"This information," Hoffa asserted, "will be very valuable to the overall campaign."

The Board also heard a comprehensive report on the Esso organizing drive in New Jersey from A. C. Contaldi, secretary of Local 866 and Chairman of the Teamster Esso Labor Council. Contaldi reported that due to the efforts of a hard-hitting rank-and-file organizing committee, the organizational program in New Jersey has been stepped up.

He told the Board that an election involving some

1500 wage people at the Esso refinery in Bayway has been directed by the National Labor Relations Board for February 25. Esso Teamster Local 800 has also petitioned the NLRB for a representative election for office workers at Bayway. An informal hearing on this petition has been scheduled for January 11.

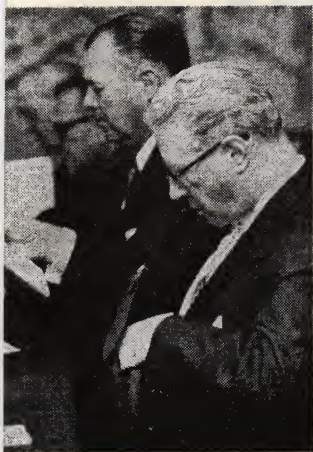
Contaldi also presented a resolution to the General Executive Board from the Esso organizing committee expressing their appreciation for the help given to the campaign by President Hoffa. The resolution also assured the Board that they would continue to carry on a relentless fight to bring the benefits of union organization to Esso workers through affiliation with the Teamsters' Union.

Other action taken by the General Executive Board during its Miami session included the appointment by President Hoffa of Vice President George Mock as trustee of Sleeper Cab Drivers, Local 180 with instruction to return the union to local autonomy as quickly as possible.

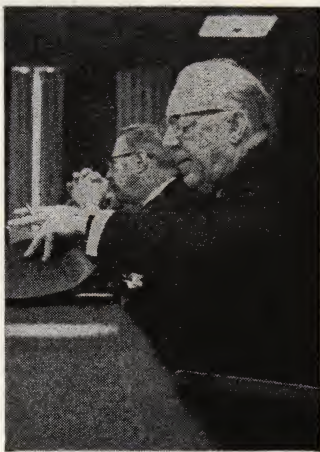
GEB Revises Meeting Dates

The regular quarterly meetings of the General Executive Board were changed during the Board's recent Miami sessions. The new schedule calls for the quarterly meetings to be held in February, May, August and November. They were previously held a month later.

The change was suggested by General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English and was unanimously adopted by the Teamsters' policy-making body. Special sessions of the Board may be called at any time by the General President.



Mock, Diviny



O'Brien



David Previant (left) addresses Teamster lawyers.

ruling which held that service of subpoena upon a local union of the IBT does not constitute service upon the International itself.

Concerning another certiorari denial, the High Court refused to consider a case which involved the question of permissible scope of a Board's cease and desist order relating to a secondary boycott case.

The report also commented on a half-dozen cases still pending before the Courts.

NLRB Cases

A case in Puerto Rico involving the Gonzalez Chemical company has seen the Board attempt to extend its ban on alleged secondary picketing to include oral inducements of third party employees as they approached a primary picket line. In this instance, an NLRB trial examiner found in favor of the Teamster local and recommended dismissal of the complaint.

The report also noted that Teamster lawyers have rendered assistance to local union officers and local unions involved in representation and complaint cases pending or resolved before the NLRB.

Prospective Legislation

In closing, the report warned that the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant relief in the recent steel strike indicates that National Emergency Injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act will be utilized in the same manner to break or attempt to break Teamster strikes on levels other than local. The recent steel strike is seen by Teamster attorneys as a vehicle which may be used by reactionary Congressmen to push even more stringent injunction legislation in the coming Congress.



A YEAR-LONG effort by the AFL-CIO to smear the Teamsters and frustrate the union's organizing attempts among brewery employees in Tampa, Fla., ended last month with total Teamster victory.

Budweiser employees, bounced around last August by a wierd N.L.R.B. decision which said an election then was neither won nor lost, came back December 14 to pick the Teamsters in a secret-ballot election, 84 to 23 over the AFL-CIO Brewery Workers Union.

A year ago, Schlitz workers in the same city had chosen the Teamsters as their bargaining representatives by a wide margin over the AFL-CIO.

Beginning in November, 1958, the AFL-CIO sent huge numbers of top organizers into the area to prevent Teamster organizing in the two 20-million dollar breweries then being built in Tampa by Schlitz and Budweiser, respectively.

Engaging in a vicious smear campaign against the IBT, the AFL-CIO and the nation's press touted the competition as a "showdown battle" against the Teamsters.

For several weeks, national news agencies sent out regular reports on the campaign's progress, anticipating defeat for the Teamsters and a chance to engage in further recriminations against the country's largest and strongest union.

But the Teamsters National Brewery Conference, headed by William Ahearn of San Francisco as director, and Ray Schoessling of Chicago as secretary-treasurer, went into action with an honest, hard-hitting organizing campaign that spelled ultimate victory on all fronts.

Following the Schlitz workers' choice of the Teamsters in December, 1958, the press began to lose interest nationally, seeing how the first election went. When the Budweiser workers selected the Teamsters, the press virtually forgot about the story. Teamster victories are bad news for the nation's publishers.

With the Schlitz plant operating under a Teamster contract that won higher wages than any other brewery in the southern states, IBT organizers got active again when the Budweiser plant went into operation in March, 1959.

By August, an N.L.R.B. vote was held, which showed the Teamsters winning, 57 to 39, over the AFL-CIO. Another 23 votes, of the total 119 cast, were split among other union groups. In an unusual ruling, the N.L.R.B. decided that, since the Teamsters did not poll more than half of the 119 votes, they could not be certified. The December election was then required, giving the IBT a clear majority and winding up the Tampa saga.

Key to the success of the Teamster National Brewery Conference in this campaign was the fact that in plain trade union terms, the Teamsters had more to offer than the AFL-CIO Brewery Workers.

While the AFL-CIO parroted phony McClellan Committee charges and attempted to smear the IBT, Teamster organizers patiently showed the workers that Teamster representation in the breweries meant substantial improvement over Brewery Worker contracts.

When the first Schlitz contract in Tampa was ratified last June, workers won wage increases that were higher than in any other southern brewery, including many old established plants represented for many years by the old AFL-CIO union.

The pact was hailed by other Teamster locals doing business with Schlitz across the country, as evidence that the giant multiple-plant firms will not be permitted to operate in southern low-wage areas on terms that endanger established brewery wage standards.

Under the Schlitz Tampa contract, workers got an immediate wage increase of \$21 per week, with an additional \$5 per week effective last Nov. 15. The wages are currently \$97.40 per week for brewers, with second-shift workers receiving a 10-cent hour-



Rank-and-file workers at Tampa Budweiser brewery surround General President James R. Hoffa as he "works" the gate at shift changes in the hard-hitting Teamster campaign. Also in the group are officers of the Teamster National Brewery Conference and rank-and-file workers from other Teamster-organized breweries who came to Tampa to lend their aid in drive.

ly premium, and third shift a 15-cent hourly premium.

By comparison, the National Brewing Co. at Orlando, Fla., represented by the AFL-CIO union, pays only \$74 weekly for regular brewers.

With the Budweiser victory, the Tampa situation now strengthens the bargaining power and organizing potential of the Teamsters Brewery Division in every important brewery center in the U. S. It also brings to bear the tremendous influence of the Teamsters in the entire economic situation in the South.

The personal activities of President James R. Hoffa, who flew to Tampa personally on the eve of all three elections, were considered a major factor in the Teamster victories.

But also of major importance was the work of the rank-and-file committees in each of the shops and the organizers who worked side by side in a tremendous team effort.

Symbolic of the national teamwork

displayed in the campaign was the fact that key personnel from all four area conferences joined in to help win the fight. Among the key personnel, in addition to Ahearn and Schoessling, were Frank Seban of Chicago, executive assistant to the conference director; John Hoh of Brooklyn, a member of the conference policy committee; Benno Merker of Newark Brewery Local 102; Joe Quillan of Newark, a member of the policy committee; M. S. Vidaver of Sacramento, Calif., Joint Council 38; International Organizer Joseph Morgan of Miami; and Victor Caligiuri, acting secretary of the Tampa Brewery Local 388.

As in the Schlitz campaign, where rank-and-filers from Schlitz plants across the country were brought in to talk about Teamster contracts, the Budweiser campaign saw the same program followed. Among the Teamster members from Budweiser plants who helped in the campaign were Anthony Medak and Albert Giordani

of Los Angeles, and William Motley, Joe Mantegna, Joe Heinz and Tony Cerar of Newark.

Organizers from the Southern Conference area were also of great assistance in the campaign, including Manuel Fernandez, Jim Mack, Larry Rurmer, John Prodivano, George Suttle, Woody Hughes and John Walker.

Setting It Straight

(Letter Printed in Newark (N.J.)
Evening News)

To the Editor:

Sir—You state there is a tendency right around here of certain teamster branches disassociating themselves from our international union, and among the branches you mentioned were "beer drivers."

Speaking as president of Bottle Beer Drivers, Warehousemen, Bottlers and Helpers, Teamsters Local 843, and secretary-treasurer of Beer Drivers, Helpers, Loaders and Unloaders Teamsters Local 153, we say nothing is further from the truth. Since affiliating in 1942 with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, no local union or association could enjoy more autonomy or democracy than our local unions. We are proud of what we are and of being affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and have nothing but praise and highest commendation for our general president, James R. Hoffa, and our general executive board.

JOSEPH J. QUILLIN,
Pres., Teamster Local 843.

HERBERT J. HEILMANN,
Secy-Treas., Teamster Local 153.



National Brewery Conference officials with President Hoffa show smiles after Budweiser vote in Tampa. From left are: Robert Lewis, president of Local 6 in St. Louis; Ray Schoessling of Chicago, conference secretary; Hoffa; William Ahearn of San Francisco, conference director; Frank Seban of Chicago, executive assistant to the director; and Benno Merker, president, Local 102, Newark.

Secretary-Treasurer John F. English addressed meeting. At table are conference chairman Thomas E. Flynn, Secretary Joseph Treretola.



Chairman Flynn Reports

Eastern Conference Shows Growth

THE Eastern Conference of Teamsters has shown a gain of nearly 200,000 members since its formation eight years ago, conference chairman Thomas E. Flynn reported last month to a meeting of the conference policy committee in Washington, D. C.

Flynn, an International Vice President, told members of the advisory coordinating policy committee of the Eastern Conference that the conference paid per capita tax on 532,452 members in October, an all-time high.

Principal speaker at the policy committee meeting was General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, who told the delegates that the continuing

growth of the Eastern Conference was a tribute to the hard work and dedication of conference organizers and local union officials.

English declared that "while this International Union has been through more trouble in the last two years than the rest of the labor movement together, it has organized more people in that period than the rest of the labor movement together.

"If some of the so-called leaders of the labor movement had been willing to fight for labor's rights in the last few years, the labor movement wouldn't find itself in the trouble it is in right now," he commented.

The two-day meeting was preceded by the second annual lawyers meeting of the Eastern Conference. Dean Frank J. Dugan of the Georgetown University Law Center was the principal guest speaker, analyzing portions of the new Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Law.

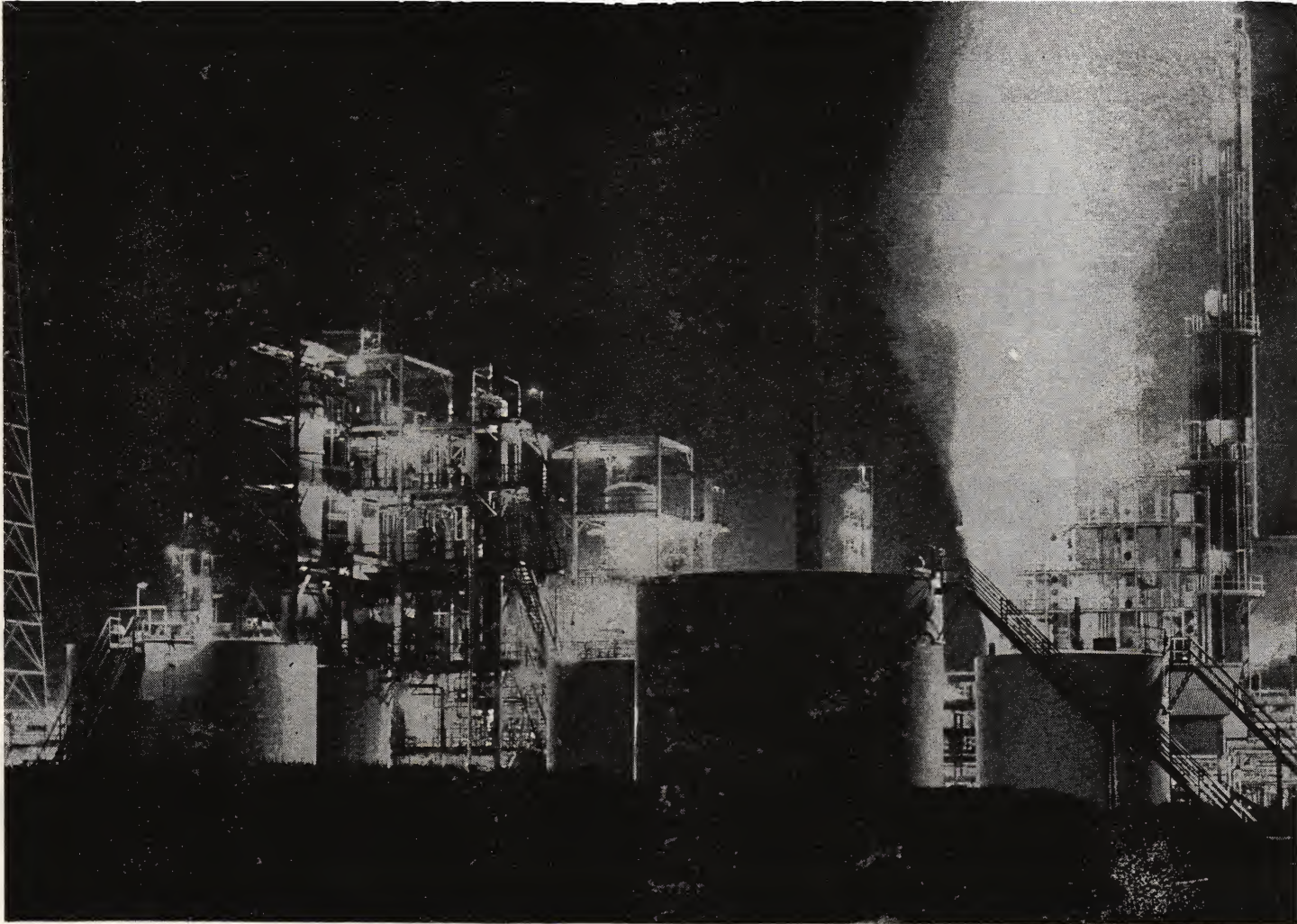
Other speakers included David Previant, chief labor counsel of the International Union; Herbert Thatcher, special labor counsel; William J. Curtin, conference counsel; Ben Paul Jubelirer, attorney for Joint Council 40 in Pittsburgh; and Norman Zolot, attorney for Joint Council 64 in Connecticut.



Delegates hear report on member gains.



Attorneys Curtin, Previant, Thatcher.



Wage Workers to Vote

New Jersey ESSO Election Set

THE Northern New Jersey, Independent Union officials and rank-and-file oil workers are moving steadily toward Teamster affiliation. A hard-working organizing and card-signing committee made up of wage and salary employees at Bayway obtained more than enough signed bargaining cards for Esso Teamster Local 800 to file for an NLRB election for both groups. The newly chartered Esso Teamster local has already filed for the wage workers at Bayway and the Board has directed that an election be held on February 25.

Hearing Set

According to A. C. Contaldi, Chairman of the Esso Labor Council and executive secretary of Local 866, Local 800 filed for Esso salary group early this month with an informal

hearing before the NLRB scheduled for January 20.

Victory Indicated

Commenting on the up-coming wage group election, Contaldi said: "It is certainly fair to say that from every indication Local 800 will win the right to represent Bayway's wage workers on February 25. These people have suffered the affects of job consolidation, unprotected seniority and job elimination through outside contractors for too long. They are ready for a change. They want to have something to say about what's good for them and their families—they are tired of being told 'what's good for Esso Standard Oil is good for them.' I think they will choose the Teamsters' Union as their bargaining agent because they know that only an International Union of the

size and collective strength of the Teamsters can force the giant Esso empire to bargain in good faith."

Favors IBT

John Coppa, president of the Bayway Independent Union, has made no secret of his desire to affiliate with the IBT. Taking the facts and the issues to the people he represents, he has insisted that the day of the Independent Union is past. "Corporations grow larger and Independent Unions smaller," declares Coppa. "If we are to survive at all at the bargaining table, we must tie our economic welfare and the economic welfare of our families to an International Union that can deliver—to an International Union that stands for a labor contract, not a company understanding. The Teamsters' organization is such an International Union."



VICTORY IN TAMPA

**Dairy Workers Reject AFL-CIO
Pick Teamsters Despite Smear Tactics**

**Florida Teamster Local Wins Biggest
Victory in Concrete Industry by 63-13 Vote**

IBT To Organize Public Workers

ORGANIZING

**EXECUTIVE BOARD PUSHES
PLANS FOR ORGANIZING**

Score Breakthrough

**Dairy Farmers
Pick Teamsters**

**Big Organizing Victory Scored
By Teamsters at Colonial Stores**

NLRB Victories Pile Up for IBT

A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

as recorded in headlines from pages
of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

1959

THE year 1959 was a year of headlines where the Teamsters Union was concerned. As the McClellan Committee kicked up its last great fuss aimed at securing a union-busting labor bill, the nation's press collaborated. Probably no union in history has experienced such a sustained, prolonged assault in the newspapers and periodicals of this land. The purpose: to "tag" the Teamsters with a "corruption" label and, by clever propaganda, to implicate the entire labor movement.

The headlines used to discredit the labor movement were based largely on the phony charges of the McClellan Committee. Few and far apart were the editors courageous enough to tell the true story—the story of a fighting,

aggressive International Union whose constant attention to duty and opportunity served to keep it in the top spot as the world's largest union, the strongest in terms of benefits won for its people, and consequently target number one for the enemies of labor.

The headlines on this and the following pages—taken from the past year's issues of the International TEAMSTER—tell a far different story than the nation's press told during the year. Yet, the story told here is the true, factual story. It is a story of dynamic activity, of dedication to the highest principles of trade unionism, of fidelity to the duties entrusted to it by its members. It is a story of achievement.

HOFFA: 'We Will Continue to Fight..'

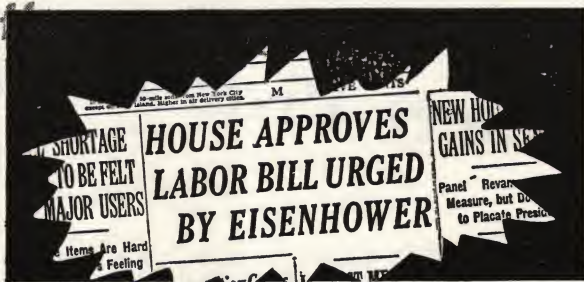
1959

LEGISLATIVE & LABOR BILL

'What we have lost by political action, we must regain by political action' — Hoffa

Morse Says Kennedy Sold Out Labor To Further His Presidential Ambition

Teamsters Adopt Political Program
'Best Lobbying Job'



A BLACK DAY FOR LABOR

TELLS MEMBER DESTROY LABOR

HOFFA IN NATION HOW KENNEDY BILL COULD

IBT Locals Politically Active

The headlines on page 16 tell only part of the story of successful organizing by the Teamsters in 1959. Conscious of a continuing obligation to "organize the unorganized," the IBT ran up a record unsurpassed in the labor movement. At year's end, the membership stood at an all-time record total of 1,677,961.

Along with it, the headlines below show another area

of outstanding success—contract gains. The stories here are symbolic of the nationwide picture during the year—hardly the picture of a "corrupt" union. Above is summarized labor's biggest story of the year—its defeat in Congress. The IBT fought hard to prevent passage of the new union-busting labor law. But much of the labor movement remained silent, and labor lost.

1959

CONTRACT GAINS

New York City Teamster Local Wins \$1.23 Per Hour Wage Increase, Other Gains

IBT Gains in Construction Wages Top Industry Average

Strategy Set for National Kraft Contract

Pan Am Workers Get 67½c In First Teamster Contract

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
AVERAGE WAGE INCREASES IN 1958

14.5 CENTS PER HOUR

15.6 CENTS PER HOUR

AVERAGE FOR ALL CRAFTS

TEAMSTER

Hoffa Pledges Full Support To Teamsters Cannery Workers
Teamsters Win Wage Scale For Florida Brewer Workers

'Too Busy' for Debate

Kennedy Declines Hoffa Challenge

McClellan 'Case'
Hit by High Court

Sheil Assails Committee Abuses, Says Basic Rights Subverted

Reporter, Priest Defend IBT
In Talks to Catholic Unionists

1959 McCLELLAN COMMITTEE

Facts Misrepresented

Negro Members Protest 'Bias' Charge

Will Not Abuse Powers to Satisfy
Political Whims, Hoffa Tells Kennedy

Key role in passage of union-busting law was played by the anti-labor McClellan Committee. Borrowing the techniques of the old, discredited McCarthy Committee, Committee Counsel Kennedy sought to intimidate and destroy

the Teamsters Union. He failed. But the Kennedy brothers—one of whom now seeks the Democratic nomination for President—did succeed in punishing labor with the most restrictive legislation in decades.

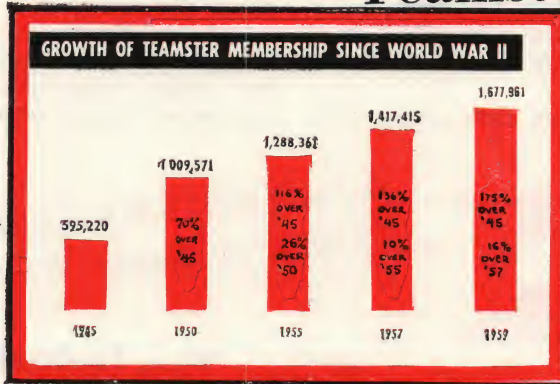
Executive Board Studies 'Drop Shipments'

1959 STATE OF THE UNION

Harvard Professor Sees Brilliant Role for Teamsters' Jimmy Hoffa

Top Security in Labor

All Stewards Now Bonded



More Service, Efficiency

V. P.'s Assigned New Duties

Hoffa Calls for
"No Discrimination"

Teamsters Aid St. Louis Tornado Victims

Throughout the continuing harassment, the Teamsters Union, just as in other years, refused to be stampeded during 1959. The year's headlines show a story of steady progress in the varied, day-to-day business of a trade

union. Constant alertness to new problems, and innovations to meet new crises facing the American worker, were the union's hallmark in its toughest year.

Membership Continues to Soar

Hoffa Denounces 'Mad Rush For Profits' at Expense of Man's Gains

Teamsters to Continue Leading
Unions, University Head Predicts

AFL-CIO Bodies Urge Teamster Re-admission

Negro Ban by Teamsters
Labeled 'Lie' by Local 407

1959 LABOR

Central Labor Bodies in 3 States
Seek Reaffiliation of Teamsters

**Teamsters Lend
Aid to**

**Mob Violence Flares in South;
Organizer Brutally Assaulted**

Refinery Workers

Basis for Expulsion Repudiated

New York Judge Urges Unions To Lend
Aid in Rehabilitating of Ex-Convicts

Newspaper Columnist
Charges Reuther
Steered McClellan
Committee Attacks

Relations with top leadership of the AFL-CIO continued to deteriorate during 1959, because that leadership sought to hide its ineffectiveness behind a "blame-it-on-the-Teamsters" pose. But leaders of the AFL-CIO unions at the

local and state level continued their close relationships with IBT unions and the year ended with serious rifts appearing in the AFL-CIO structure.

1959 TRANSPORTATION

**Truck Tonnage Up by 21.6%
Over Same Period Year Ago**

HIGHWAY HELPERS

Teamsters lend Helping Hands to Vacation Bound Motorists

While most industries felt the pinch of automation on their employment picture, the trucking industry, basic to Teamster jurisdiction, enjoyed one of its finest years. Nevertheless, automation did make inroads in many key

areas affecting Teamster members, and the IBT played a leading role in inter-union discussions of the best way to solve one of the nation's hardest problems.

DOUBLE BOTTOMS

MAKE TURNPIKE DEBUT

Two Independent Voices of Labor Bow from Scene

Retirement of Lewis, Lynch
Means Loss of Major Spokesmen



SILENT—officially—in 1960 will be two of the sharpest and most independent tongues ever to comment on the labor scene.

Although sharing a striking flair for individualism, the two labor leaders who are retiring from the field of active trade union combat were a study in contrast.

John L. Lewis, massive and Shakespearean spokesman for the United Mine Workers, made headlines throughout his career, winning remarkable benefits for his miners and defying presidents of the United States in pursuit of those gains.

George Q. Lynch, president of the Pattern Makers League of North America, didn't make the headlines, but he wrote a similar record of progress for the 15,000 members of his union who comprise the creative fountainhead of technology.

The two were opposites in the organizational aspect of trade union philosophy. Lewis fathered the vertical, or all-in-one, idea of union organizing. He sought to persuade leaders of the AFL in the early 1930s that the time was ripe for such organizing techniques. His final and most emphatic gesture of persuasion was a punch in the nose delivered to the Carpenters' William M. (Big Bill) Hutcherson at the AFL's 1935 con-

vention in Atlantic City. That stout blow actually heralded the birth of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), which Lewis was to serve as president and later to leave in a typical outburst of independence.

Before withdrawing from the CIO, however, Lewis wielded his great influence and leadership in setting the stage for organizing the big mass production industries such as automobile and steel.

Lynch, on the other hand, was one of the staunchest of all defenders of craft unionism. He devoted much of his time and energy in fighting to protect his Pattern Makers' rights "to

preserve their craft identity in all of the basic and miscellaneous industries requiring our skills."

With Lewis, organizing was all-important. With Lynch, whose union has almost 95 per cent of all pattern-makers on its rolls, the important thing was to keep his craftsmen from being "gobbled up" by the big industrial unions.

Yet, these two opposites in union philosophy shared some strong dislikes in the area of union personalities.

It is noteworthy, too, that both Lewis and Lynch have staunchly defended the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—Lewis in testimony before the House Labor Committee last year and Lynch in a strong speech from the floor at the Atlantic City convention in 1957.

Although Lynch and his Pattern Makers have remained in the AFL-CIO, on many occasions he has been as critical of the Federation's leadership as Lewis.

Public statements by the two leaders show they shared a mutual disregard for the Auto Workers' Walter Reuther. Lewis' appraisal of Reuther:

"An earnest Marxist chronically inebriated, I should think, by the exuberance of his own verbosity."

When Reuther launched his campaign for a "guaranteed annual wage,"

Hoffa on Lewis

Commenting on the retirement of John L. Lewis, President James R. Hoffa said it "climaxes the career of a great American and a great champion of the rights of the American worker."

"His devotion to the mine workers of this country brought social and economic light to the bowels of the earth where once his people toiled in darkness," the Teamster president declared.

Lynch said his Pattern Makers—many of them employed in the automobile industry—had looked over the plan and rejected it on three counts:

"It was not Guaranteed.

"It was not Annual.

"It was not a Wage."

Both Lewis and Lynch were overwhelmingly unenthusiastic over the merger of the AFL-CIO.

Lewis made no bones about his thorough lack of admiration for the leaders of the new combine. Of the unified organization's president, George Meany, he made this assessment:

"An honest plumber trying to abolish sin in the labor movement,

posing expulsion of the Teamsters, had the top leadership of the federation squirming with some biting observations. One of his statements has become particularly knowing in light of events and legislation which have followed.

"I happened to be present," he said, "to listen to what the President recommends he is going to do for the trade union movement if we are good and pure and throw the Teamsters out. Frankly, I don't like what is going to happen to us on the promise of the Secretary of Labor, so to appease him or (Senator) John McClellan is just wasting your efforts."

He also charged the AFL-CIO

members support him because he brings home the bacon to them."

When anti-union Congressman Landrum asked Lewis if he thought members of the Teamsters Union were "really free," the Mine Workers' chief had a good answer:

"Oh yes, I think that is the only reason Hoffa can endure, because I think the membership of his union think that he is loyal to their interests and has manifested or brought about results."

Lewis and Lynch had comparable careers from the standpoint of longevity. The Mine Workers' leader had served as UMW president for forty years. Lynch had been the Pattern Makers' president for 25 years, following 17 years as a leader of its big New York branch.

The retirement statements of both men reflected the same flair for the unusual and scorn for the routine that had marked their comments throughout long careers.

Lewis' message to his miners thundered a review in his strong prose of the gains which had brought them pensions, safety measures and wage increases of from \$4 a day in the depression to a present \$24.25.

Lynch in a message to his members said:

"At my request, I will not be titled 'President Emeritus.' Based upon observation of others in the labor movement, I say with characteristic candor that an Emeritus title frequently serves as a permit to be meddlesome."

So they leave the labor scene, two men remarkably opposite, but strangely alike in a number of ways.

Lewis, "labor's majestic goad" in the words of the *New York Times*, dominated the labor scene as no other man during his career. He evoked possibly more editorial criticism than any other man in public life. Later, as he worked with mine owners to save the coal industry, the criticism turned to sweet words of praise. During the moments of his greatest battles, any Lewis statement was good for front-page headlines.

On the other hand, Lynch's press notices could hardly be expected to fill a ten-cent scrapbook. But in his own way he was constantly fighting the same kind of battle as Lewis.

By that kind of battle is meant one in which the principles of justice and fairness are regarded as several notches above out-moded traditions and the "popular way."

George Lynch took floor at 1957 AFL-CIO Convention to oppose Teamster expulsion.



which is not a function of the labor movement."

Lynch reported the merger convention as a "well-timed emotional exhibition." Repeatedly, he has charged that the federation is run by "caucus," with the 29-member Executive Council exercising dictatorial authority.

From the merger, Lynch said, the AFL "seems to have gotten two things: Half a title and a couple of jobs."

Lewis, who had tried affiliation with the AFL briefly in 1946, pulled out again in 1947 with a five-word, hand written note that was something of a classic. It said:

"Green, AFL, we disaffiliate. Lewis."

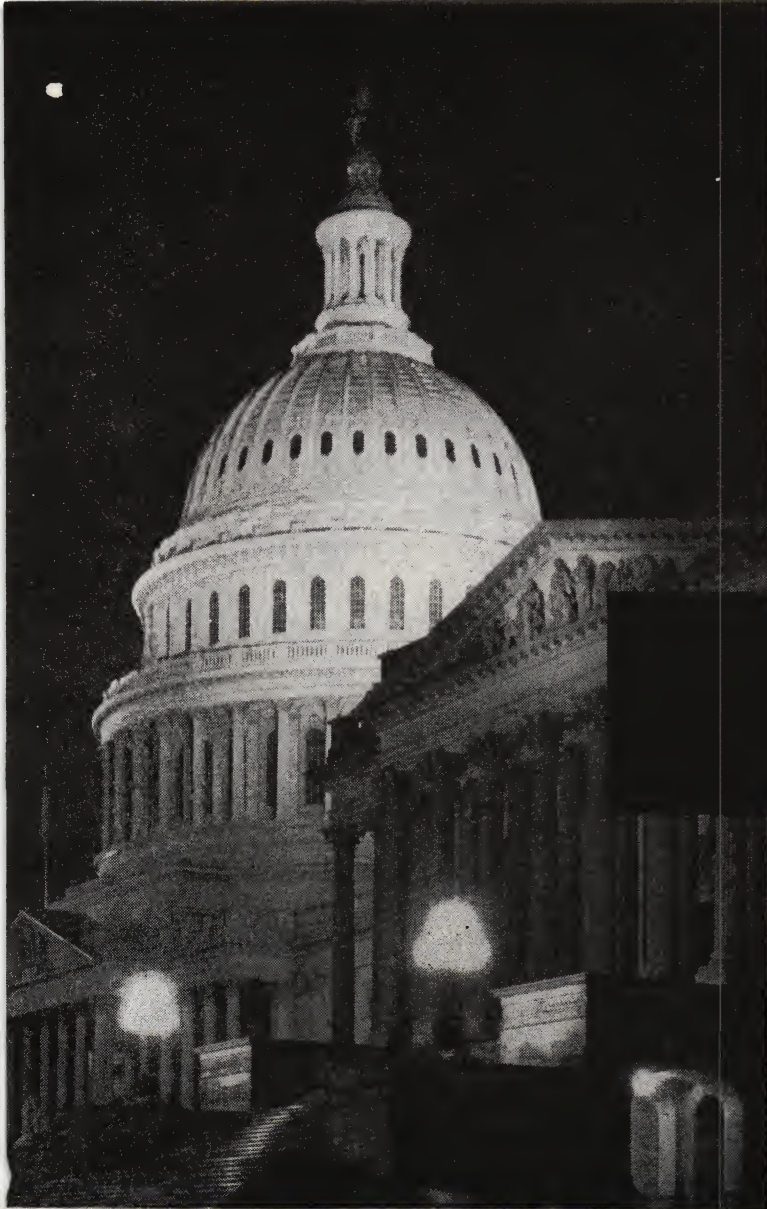
Lynch, in his convention speech op-

leadership with expelling the Teamsters "under a set of standards which you consistently refuse to apply to yourselves."

Lewis presented a strong defense for the Teamsters in the course of his devastating testimony against labor legislation. His statements were given before the House Labor Committee with typical Lewisian color and authority.

In impromptu verbal duels with committee members, Lewis recalled that he once occupied the same "proud position" as Jimmy Hoffa as "whipping boy" of the anti-union press.

"But I will say this," he added. "Mr. Hoffa seems to be flourishing like a green bay tree, because his



How Congress

REALLY

Operates

THE SECOND session of the 86th Congress, coming in a Presidential election year, is expected to be one of the most politically-active Congresses in American history. Unfortunately, millions of Americans, unfamiliar with the basic day-to-day operations of Congress, will never know what really went on behind the scenes.

The complexity of Congress tends to cover up its political character to the vast majority of Americans, who do not have the opportunity to watch its everyday operations.

Conversely, the political character of Congress makes it important to the members that they cover up their political activities with complexity so that their constituents do not fully realize what is happening.

EXAMPLE—Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, leading Presidential candidates, will be absent from Congress much of this session,

which began January 6. Under the guise of performing Congressional duties, they will be flitting about the nation, campaigning for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination. Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, another Democratic hopeful, will not be able to do this as much as Kennedy and Humphrey because of his Senate duties. Johnson is Senate Majority Leader.

There are probably several hundred ways in which a House member or Senate member, not running for President, can fool the people without exposing their real purpose.

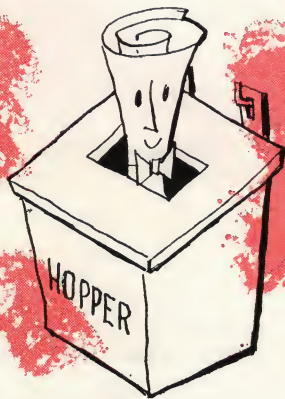
EXAMPLE—The Republican members of the House have for several years defeated Federal aid to education legislation with this simple tactic. When Federal aid to education bills are before the House for enactment, the Republicans vote to amend the bills so that Federal money cannot be spent in areas where segregated

schools are maintained. Then in the vote on final passage of the bill, they join with opposing Southern Democrats, who feel they would be committing political suicide to vote for any bill containing such legislation.



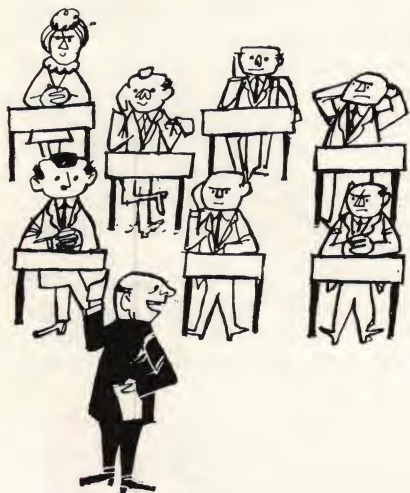
How to Kill a Bill

To gain a better understanding of the operations of Congress it is important to know just how legislation is enacted. Very, very few bills that are introduced in Congress are ever sufficiently non-controversial to escape the full legislative process. If you know the legislative process you can follow a bill through Congress, and understand the vicious politics that occur enroute.



In the House

To introduce proposed legislation, which is called a bill, a member of Congress has only to call the Library of Congress, and tell the legislative drafting service what he wants. After the bill is drafted, member of the House drops the bill in "the hopper," a box on the desk of the Clerk of the House. A member of the Senate has to gain recognition from the presiding



In the Senate

officer, and announce from the Senate floor that he is introducing a bill.

After a bill is introduced it is given a number. If it was introduced in House, the number of the bill is preceded by the initials "HR." Bills introduced in the Senate are prefixed "S" such as S-555. Each house numbers its own bills.



Hearings Are Held

In the Senate an unlimited number of sponsors may be listed on a bill, but in the House only one member's name may appear. However, this does not prevent several House members from introducing the same bill.

Many members of Congress introduce bills that have no chance of ever becoming law. The late Senator Joseph McCarthy once introduced a bill calling for 100% of parity price supports for farmers. He got a lot of publicity. The bill got nowhere.

In addition to bills, a member of Congress can introduce a joint resolution, a concurrent resolution or a simple resolution that is designated either a House Resolution or a Senate Resolution.

Joint resolutions become law just as bills do, but they need the President's signature. Concurrent resolutions do not become law, and they do not need the President's signature. They merely express the sentiment of a majority of Senate and House members. A simple resolution does not become law nor does it need the President's signature. It simply expresses the sentiment of a majority of either the House or the Senate.

After a bill or resolution is introduced, it is generally referred to one of the Senate or House Committees having jurisdiction over proposed legislation in that specific area.

EXAMPLE — The Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill was handled by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee. In comparison, civil rights bills are handled by the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, and the Federal highway program is handled by the Senate and House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees.

The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate refer bills to committees. The first move by the committee after receiving a bill is to ask the different government agencies

affected by the bill to comment. The full committee may then hold hearings on the bill or a subcommittee may be assigned to conduct hearings.

If a committee refuses to hold hearings or to act favorably on a bill, it is killed for all intents and purposes.

However, supporters of the bill may bring the bill to floor of the House through a discharge petition. This requires the signatures of 219 members of the House. In the Senate, a special resolution is needed to discharge the committee handling a bill, and to bring the bill straight to the floor.

EXAMPLE—The Hells Canyon Dam bill, a proposed public power project, was passed by the Senate, despite opposition of the Eisenhower Administration. In the House the bill was sent to Interior Committee. Members of the committee were subjected to tremendous pressure by the profit power companies, and Sherman Adams, then of the White House. The Republican members lined-up solidly against the bill, and the pressure play worked on two Southern Democrats. The Republicans were able to get Representatives James Haley of Florida and George Shuford of North Carolina to vote against Hells Canyon, and the Senate-passed bill was defeated without ever getting to the floor of the House.



Committees Report Bills

The practice of discharging a committee is used only when there is great support for a bill in the House or the Senate, and where the committee refuses to act on the bill. Discharge attempts are not frequently used, nor are they often successful.

If a bill is handled by a subcommittee, it sends the bill back to the full committee with a written report, which may be favorable or unfavorable. The full committee may then send the bill to the House or Senate with its recommendations in written form. The full committee recommendations are generally broken down into a majority report and a minority report.

A bill reported to the House by a committee is placed on one of the five House calendars.



No Senate Rules Group

EXAMPLE—President Eisenhower nominated Lewis Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce last year. The nomination was sent to the Senate for confirmation, and instead of being placed on the executive calendar, it was sent to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for hearings. After the hearings were completed the nomination was then placed on the executive calendar. Subsequently, it was called-up for debate on the Senate floor, and the Senate voted to reject Strauss' nomination.

In the Senate, if a bill needs immediate attention, it may be called up for debate by unanimous consent of the Senate members. In the House, an urgent bill may be called up for prompt action by obtaining a special rule from the House Rules Committee. This committee serves somewhat as a traffic cop, directing legislation to the House floor.

Because the House is roughly four times as large as the Senate, 437 House members compared to 100 Senate members, debate is limited in the House, but not in the Senate.

The House uses a method of expediting legislative activity, called "the

Committee of the Whole." House members by resolving themselves into the "Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union" limit debate to five minutes per member. If the House proceeds as the House proper, debate is limited to one hour per member, but the number of members allotted time is limited.

Voting on bills is accomplished in different way. First, there is the recorded or "record" vote. Members of the Senate and House are called by name on a specific bill, and if they are present they respond ye or nay. Their response is recorded by a clerk and published in the Congressional Record, which publishes all the activities of Congress.

A second method, is the unrecorded "voice vote" by the members present. The presiding officer of the Senate or the House asks all members in favor to say ye and those opposed nay. Whichever side is the loudest wins. The determination is made by the presiding officer.

If there is doubt in the presiding officer's mind as to which side is the majority, he may ask for a "division." In this instance, members are asked



House Has Rules Group

The union calendar is for bills, public in nature, that directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

The House calendar is for bills, public in nature, that do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

The private calendar is for bills such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases and land titles.

The consent calendar is for bills of a non-controversial nature that are passed without committee study.

The discharge calendar is for motions discharging a committee and bringing a bill straight to the House floor.

In the Senate, there are only two calendars, a legislative calendar for all bills, and an executive calendar for treaties and Presidential appointees. The President needs the advice and consent of the Senate for all treaties with foreign nations, and for many of his nominees to high government posts.

There are several methods of bringing a bill to the Senate or House floor for debate. The routine method is to wait for it to be called in its order on the calendar.



House-Senate Confer

to stand-up to express their support or opposition to a bill. Clerks then count to determine the outcome. A "division," like the "voice vote," is not recorded, and the people never know for sure how their House and Senate members voted unless they are there.

There is another method of voting that is used only in the House. This is called a teller vote. House members go down the center aisle, and their position on a bill is recorded by tellers. The tellers are appointed by the Speaker of the House.

EXAMPLE — When the House voted against substituting the anti-corruption Shelley bill in place of the anti-labor Elliott bill, it was done by a teller vote. This gave members of Congress a chance to cover-up their vote against organized labor, and to continue to masquerade as friends of the workingman.

After a bill is passed by the House it is sent to the Senate, and vice versa when a bill passes the Senate. The opposite body then has these alternatives:

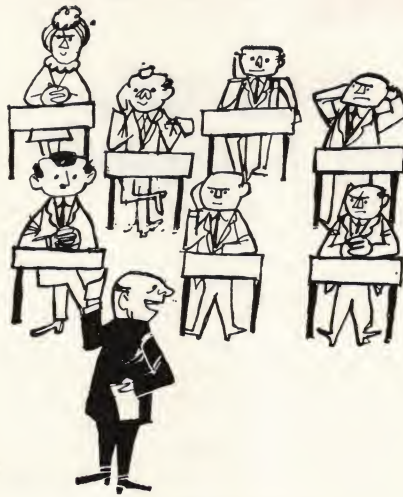
It may pass the bill as it is; It may refer the bill to the committee having jurisdiction in that area; It may vote to reject the entire bill; Or it may ignore the bill, and adopt its own bill in that legislative area.

When the House and Senate pass bills in a specific legislative area that are different, a Senate-House conference is called to iron out differences between the two bills. The members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

EXAMPLE — The Senate passed the Kennedy-Ervin bill, which was anti-labor. The House passed the Landrum-Griffin bill, which was extremely anti-labor. A conference committee was appointed to iron out the differences between the two bills. Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts headed the Senate conferees, and Representative Philip Landrum of Georgia headed the House conferees. Kennedy accepted the addition of the most anti-labor provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill to his bill. Hence, the Kennedy - Landrum - Griffin bill, which was returned to the Senate and House, and subsequently passed.

After a bill is worked out satisfactorily to a majority of the conference committee, a conference report is prepared. It is sent back to the Senate and the House along with the compromise version of the two bills for action. Debate on a conference report is limited, and no amendments are allowed.

It then must be passed by both the



Back to House-Senate

Senate and the House. Sometimes a conference report is rejected, and the conferees are instructed to go back to conference with the opposite house and obtain more concessions. Many times bills die in conference.

EXAMPLE—During the 83rd Congress (1953-54) the House passed a bill granting statehood to Hawaii, and sent the bill to the Senate. Opponents of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska (Southern Democrats) were successful in amending the House bill to include Alaska, knowing it would kill statehood for both. The Senate sent the

his name to the bill, and write "approved" on it, thus making it a law.

If the President does not sign the bill, and does not veto it within ten days, the bill then becomes law without his signature.

When the President is opposed to a certain bill, he sends it back to Congress marked "not approved," and states his reasons for opposing the bill. This is called a "Presidential veto."

Congress then can do three things: They can amend the bill to meet the President's objections; They can just let the bill die; Or they can vote to override the President's veto, which requires a two-thirds majority of the members of the Senate and the House.

There is one other way that the President can kill a bill that he opposes. It is called a "pocket veto." A bill is killed under this procedure when Congress adjourns before the President's ten day deadline expires.

It is readily apparent that politicians in Congress have many, many gimmicks available to fool the voters into believing that black is white and vice versa.

The average voter in America does not have the time to analyze the behind the scenes shenanigans of their members of Congress. It cannot depend on the newspapers, radios or television to bring them the real truth.



White House—Final Step

bill back to the House, but a Senate-House conference was never requested, and the bill was killed.

If a compromise bill is passed by both the Senate and House, it is then prepared in final form, and signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. It is then sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The President has several alternatives once he receives a bill passed by both houses of Congress. He can sign

For that reason, they must depend on their national service organizations to provide them factual information.

It takes a professional legislative man, working in the halls of Congress every day to gather facts needed to provide the necessary information to allow members of an organization to make an intelligent choice at the voting place.

Politicians in Congress have a way of making things look more apparent than real.

Arkansas: How a Small State Dominates Key Posts in Congress

Arkansas, one of the most backward of the 50 United States, and also the state shrinking fastest in population, still outranks all other 49 states when it comes to power plays in Congress.

Arkansas, according to the Bureau of Census, lost over 8% of its total population during the eight-year period—1950 census to July 1, 1958. It was one of the 10 smallest states in 1950, and significantly it has been ranked with the lowest 10 states in educational facilities by the National Education Association.

The Congressional Directory, however, indicates that Arkansas' eight members of Congress control six of the most powerful committees in Congress.

Senator William Fulbright heads the list as chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Representative Wilbur Mills is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which makes all committee assignments in the House.

Senator John McClellan heads two powerful committees—Senate Government Operations and the anti-labor Select Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

Representative Oren Harris heads the Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, which investigated television corruption, and is also chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

New York State with a population of 16,313,000, as compared to Arkansas' 1,751,000, has only two of its 45 members of Congress heading

committees. Representative Emanuel Celler is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Representative Charles Buckley is chairman of the House Public Works Committee.

California, second only to New York with a total population of 14,284,000, has no member of its 32-man Congressional delegation in charge of a committee.

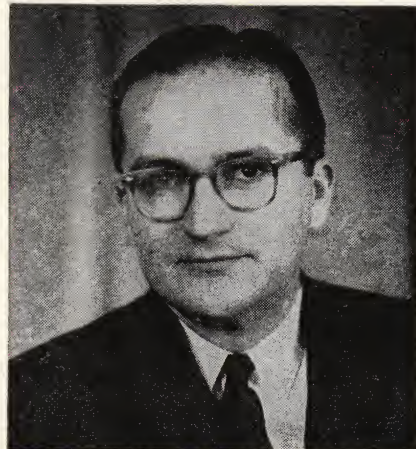
Arkansas' members of Congress are able to maintain their virtual strangle-hold on the nation's affairs because of an out-dated seniority system used in Congress, and also because Negro citizens in the South are not allowed to vote.

Arkansas, however, will lose some of its power in 1960. After the census, which is taken every 10 years, there is also a reapportionment of seats in Congress, according to population.

The Bureau of Census predicts that Arkansas will lose at least two seats in the House of Representatives. There are only 435 seats allowed in the House of Representatives, and they are apportioned according to population. California's population increase will earn it seven additional members in the House.

Although Arkansas leads all other states in Congressional committee chairmanships, it is typical of the power that the South holds over the nation whenever the Democrats control Congress. Ten of the 14 important Senate Committees are in the hands of Southerners, and 14 of the 20 important House committees are in the hands of Southerners.

Bartosic Joins Teamster Staff



Bartosic

The former executive assistant to the Board of Monitors, Florian J. Bartosic, has been appointed house counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. He succeeds Gerard F. Treanor, who resigned last year.

Bartosic served the Board of Monitors from June, 1958, to July, 1959, when he resigned to take a position as an attorney in the enforcement section of the NLRB.

During his term with the Monitors, Bartosic processed and investigated complaints sent to the three-man Board and was conversant with the Monitors' various charges against the IBT.

Bartosic previously taught in the Law School of Villanova University. He is a graduate of the William and Mary College Law School and earned his master's degree from Yale, where he is now a candidate for a doctor's degree in law.

Congressman Shelley Raps AFL-CIO Legislative Set-up

Representative John Shelley of California told the San Francisco Labor Council last month that the AFL-CIO Legislative Department was "disorganized, inept, and stupid, absolutely stupid."

It was the most severe criticism ever suffered by the AFL-CIO coming from a friend of organized labor. Shelley is a former Teamster and AFL-CIO official.

Shelley said that he was all through trying to work with the AFL-CIO legislative representatives. The Department is headed by Andy Beimiller,

an ex-Congressman from Wisconsin.

"I'm fed up," said Shelley. "From now on, the big boys can handle things themselves. I'll just vote right and tend to my own affairs," he declared.

Shelley introduced a bill to curb alleged corruption in the ranks of labor last year. It was defeated, he said, because of the "disorganization of AFL-CIO lobbyists."

He accused the AFL-CIO Building Trades Unions of splitting organized labor's united front. Shelley said that AFL-CIO President George Meany

has criticized him for his remarks about the AFL-CIO Legislative Department.

"Well," Shelley said in reply, "Their stupid, their absolutely stupid legislative policy lost us 35 votes going into conference on the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill."

Shelley also charged that the leadership of the AFL-CIO "is not educating their men." He warned that the second session of Congress will see bills introduced calling for anti-trust laws to be applied to organized labor.



Gordon Conklin reviews the highlights of his long career as a Teamster Union official. A number of AFL-CIO officials were among guests honoring Conklin.



Approximately 1000 friends turned out for the Gordon Conklin testimonial dinner last month. Conklin is seated at the right of the speaker's podium with Mrs. Conklin. Teamster Vice President John O'Brien is to the right of Conklin, and President Hoffa is on the left. Conklin was honored for 30 years of service.

Tributes to Veteran Teamsters

TWO Teamster officials — Gordon Conklin and Rocco DePerno — were honored by 2000 friends with separate testimonial dinners last month for a half century of dedicated service to the American workingman.

Conklin for approximately 30 years has been a Teamster official in St. Paul, Minn. He has been an International Vice President for the past two years, is the head of Joint Council 34, and is president of Local 120.

DePerno has served as president of Local 182 for over 20 years, and also as president of the Utica, N. Y., Fed-

eration of Labor, which sponsored the testimonial to him.

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa attended both testimonials, and paid tribute to the service to organized labor rendered by Conklin and DePerno.

Hoffa said, "The Teamsters Union and all of organized labor are proud of the tremendous contributions that these men have made to improve the living standard of all Americans."

Hoffa urged Teamster members to look carefully at the qualifications and promises made by members of Con-

gress. Pointing to the new Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act, he told each of the audiences that they had been deceived by politicians.

"Anyone who says that organized labor can live with the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law is a liar and a fool," he declared. "The only answer for labor is to have a single date of expiration of all area contracts in the United States."

"This is not to my liking, but the law forces us to eliminate secondary boycotts. So we will make them all primary strikes," he said.



Teamster President Hoffa shakes hands with Representative Alexander Pirnie of New York at the testimonial dinner for Rocco DePerno. From left to right are: Vice President John O'Rourke, Hoffa, DePerno, Mrs. Pirnie, Joe Trerotola, Pirnie, Fred Maggio, and Agnes Schloop of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers. At right, Rocco DePerno expresses his appreciation to the 1000 friends who turned out for his testimonial dinner. Utica Federation sponsored the testimonial.





Dedication of Dismas House, center devoted to rehabilitation of ex-convicts, was held recently in St. Louis. From left are Rev. Charles Dismas Clark, S.J., center founder, Morris Shenker, attorney, Vice President Harold Gibbons, and President Hoffa, admiring skills of the center's chef.

Picture Parade



Calling the steward system "the backbone of any successful labor organization," Wisconsin Governor Gaylord Nelson, second from right, is greeted by Frank Ranney, secretary of Local 200 prior to annual Steward's party. Looking on from left are R. C. Lane, Local 200 president; George Haberman, State AFL-CIO president; and Emmett E. Terry, president of the Wisconsin Joint Council of Teamsters 39.

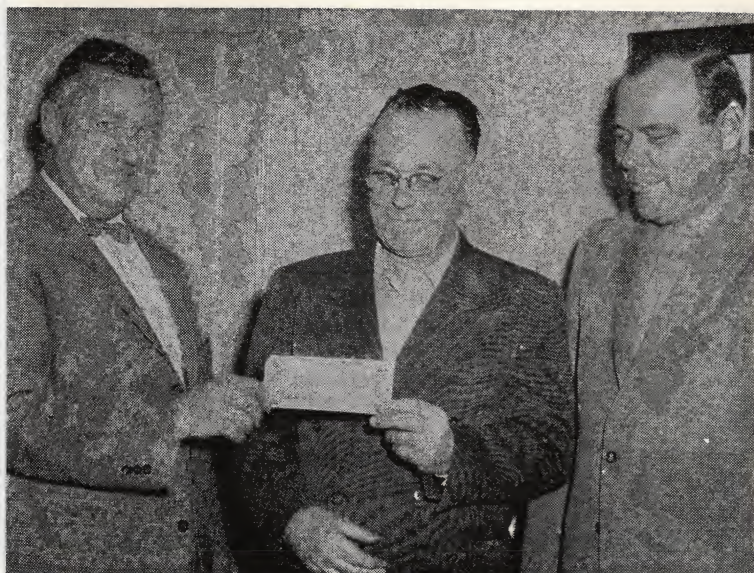


A recent dinner honoring veteran employees of Storch Trucking Company in New Jersey saw two Local 560 members lay down the reins in favor of retirement. From right are Tony Provenzano, President of Joint Council 72; Herman Kalbrosky, 65-years young; Paul Ciampi, Local 560 business representative; Charles Martinet, 62-years young; and Thomas Flannery, Local 560 shop steward.



One of first Teamster local unions to use a "Marquee" to draw attention to its headquarters is Local 667 in Memphis, Tennessee. The union represents highway and motor freight drivers. Executive officer is secretary L. L. Turner.





First member of Teamsters Local 833 to retire under pension program is Carl H. Diltz (center). With him are Willard Anderson (left), president, and Gene Quinn, president, of Local 833, headquartered at Jefferson City, Mo.

Isabella S. Kerr, Boston's first lady Teamster to retire with full pension benefits, is presented a certificate by William McCarthy, Local 25 president, (right), and Thomas Donahue, Brink's general counsel, (left). Retirement was under New England Plan.



Teamsters Local 618 in St. Louis, Mo., recently honored six men who have been Teamster members for over 40 years. Lieutenant Governor Edward Long, Teamster General President James R. Hoffa and Teamster Vice President Harold J. Gibbons spoke at the banquet. Pictured above (from left to right) are: Albert Baltz, member since 1916; George Bippin, member since 1919; Mel Horn, 618 president; General President Hoffa; Ed Dorsey, 618 secretary-treasurer; George Swanner, member since 1917; Daniel Walsh, member since 1914; William Behring, member since 1919; Joseph Irwin, since 1919.



Straight 'A' Student

High School Senior Learns About IBT



Miss Gibson with President Hoffa

The determination of a young girl to "learn both sides of the story" led last month to a long personal meeting with Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

Loretta Gibson, pretty 17-year old high school senior from Modesto, Calif., traveled to San Francisco to meet the Teamster president and find out first-hand the union's answers to the phony charges made against it over the past several years.

It all started when Miss Gibson was required to write an essay in her high school class in current affairs. The subject she chose: "Does Jimmy Hoffa Pose a Threat to the United States?"

Deciding not to rely solely on reports published in anti-union newspapers and magazines, Miss Gibson went to the office of Teamsters Local 386 in Modesto and talked to secretary-treasurer Wendel J. Kiser.

Weighing both sides of the question, Miss Gibson wrote her paper. A straight "A" student, she was surprised when her well-documented essay came back with a "B" grade. Even worse, her teacher reportedly advised her that if she thought so much of Hoffa, why didn't she go to Detroit to meet him?

Miss Gibson decided to do just that—if not to Detroit, then somewhere. She told Modesto Teamster officials about it. They told her that Hoffa would be in San Francisco soon, and that he would be happy to meet with her.

Soon the whole high school was in on the act. Her principal gave her leave from her classes to make the trip. Even her teacher, relenting somewhat, tried to get a substitute teacher in order to make the trip with her, but wasn't able to do so. But he told her that her interview would be part of her regular curriculum, that she would be expected to report back to the class, and that she would receive extra credit for this endeavor.

Before her trip, a San Francisco newspaper got wind of it, and when Miss Gibson arrived, accompanied by her mother, grandmother, and aunt, she was met by a battery of newspaper, radio and TV reporters. Portions of her interview with Hoffa were seen or heard on national television and radio networks.

Miss Gibson's response to many of Hoffa's comments was that "this information is just not available to us in school."

When Miss Gibson had finished

her meeting with the Teamster president, a reporter asked her how she would answer the question she had posed in her theme: "Does Jimmy Hoffa Pose a Threat to the United States?"

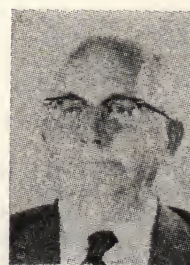
Her answer: "I don't think so. He is a threat to the more complacent labor leaders and management that won't pay good wages."

In her essay, Miss Gibson wrote that Hoffa "is the toughest and one of the smartest labor leaders in the United States." She concluded that he "is an innocent victim whose only crime is that he gets good wages and working conditions for 'his boys.'"

The pretty high school senior does not come from a union family. Her interest in the truth apparently arose simply because she did not feel that she was getting "both sides" in school. Her initiative caught the spirit of true education.

Retiree Never Misses Meeting

Retirement for John Jessop, a member of Local 355 in Baltimore, Md.,



John Jessop

hasn't retired his interest in his local union one bit. In fact, according to Harry Cohen, president of the Baltimore local, he now has more time to devote to the organization.

"Our local union was proud indeed to present a Life Membership Card to Brother Jessop for the loyalty he has shown to this union as a shop steward for 18 years and the zeal he has expressed since his recent retirement for the problems of this local union," Cohen said.

Prior to Jessop's retirement, he was an employe of the Schluderberg-Kurdle Packing Company. His service to the company dates back 35 years.

His one resolution upon retirement—"I'll never miss a union meeting"—and he hasn't.

WHAT'S NEW?

Plastic Sleeve Gives Protection to Hoses

A plastic sleeve unaffected by water, oil, gasoline and most other fluids including hydraulic oils is now being offered to protect hoses ranging in size from 1/4 to 2 inches in diameter. The plastic sleeve can also be used to insulate hot hoses such as on cleaning equipment. The distributor is in Jackson, Michigan.

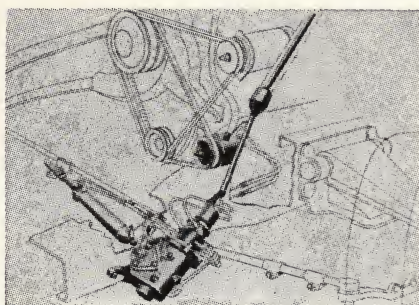
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Metal Spray Increases Crankshaft Lifespan

Longer crankshaft life is claimed with the use of a new metal spray powder designed for rebuilding worn engines and compressor crankshafts. High in chromium and nickel, the powder is applied with a spray welder but is not fused. Finished grinding of the spray journal completes the job. After the metal spray overlay has been applied to the crankshaft, standard bearing inserts may be used.

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Power Unit Reduces Steering to 1/6th



This month we illustrate a power steering system recently introduced for most trucks of two ton capacity or over. Incorporating a rotary valve steering gear, a linkage booster cylinder and piston and a vane-type hydraulic pump and connecting hoses, the system is said to lower steering effort by one-sixth of former systems.

Among the interesting features of this system are low pump speed, full power steering regardless of engine speed, and a pressure relief valve permitting only 25 psi pressure on the piston rod seal—the point where power steering leaks usually occur.

• • •

Tire Brander Gives Permanent Record

A rubber patch that bonds permanently to the tire casing and which is used to brand tires is being marketed from Indiana. Installed like a cold tire patch, the patches come in yellow or orange with your fleet's name and/or tire serial number. Once installed, they give the fleet operator a permanent record of each tire.

• • •

2-Way Radio Works Through Phone System

A Texas electronics firm is offering an electronic device that permits your two-way mobile radio system to work with any public telephone service. This device holds a standard telephone receiver so that broadcasting and receiving from mobile radio through the base station and into the public phone system is fully automatic. Transistorized, the unit is especially valuable where direct person-to-person contact is desired without having to relay messages through the base station operator.

• • •

Radiator Cap With Steam Vent Feature

A new style radiator cap for pressurized cooling systems features a button on the cap top which, when pushed, vents the pressure out of the radiator overflow pipe. This prevents scalded fingers. The cap can then be removed in the usual manner once the pressure has been vented.

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Engine Heater Solves Cold Weather Starts

The operating temperature of engines can be automatically main-

tained, eliminating cold weather starting problems, through installation of a heating unit that fits all makes and types of liquid-cooled engines, including cars, trucks, buses and off-highway equipment. Thermostatically controlled, the heater burns the same fuel as the engine and circulates heated water through the block by thermosiphon action.

• • •

Roll-Up Feature of Trailer Side Curtains

According to the Portland, Ore., distributor of roll-up side curtains for trailers, they are "tight as a drum." Made of vinyl-coated nylon, the curtains are ground operated and can be secured in five minutes. The trailers, called "hardtops," permit full access to palletized loads from both sides. Cargoes are secured by winch-tightened laced cables.

• • •

Revolving Warning Light For Emergency Use

Simply by loosening a brass bolt, an emergency warning light can be started revolving to add to the safety of service trucks and school buses. Four sealed beam bulbs, which revolve continuously, are driven by motor and gear train assembly in the unit's brass base. By using different combinations of bulbs, the frequency of the beam patterns are set at 30, 60, 90 or 100 light impulses per minute.

• • •

Dangerous Liquids Safely Dispensed

Flammable or volatile liquids can be safely dispensed onto a cloth or sponge by means of a safety plunger can. Close control of the liquid is possible by pressing down on a spring-mounted dasher, forcing measured amounts of the fluid to rise and dampen the swab. Available in one or two-quart and one gallon capacities, the can is operated with one hand. A perforated metal screen in the dasher acts as a fire baffle.



LAUGH LOAD

Good Lesson

First Greasemonkey: "I'm through fooling around with alcohol. Durn stuff broke up my home."

Second Greasemonkey: "Whatsa matter. Couldn't stop drinkin'?"

First Greasemonkey: "No, 'twern't that. The damn still exploded."



Rare Yarn

Didja hear about the cannibal who loved his fellow man—medium rare.



Following Orders

Just as Pat was about to enter Morarity's saloon, Father O'Halloran came around the corner. Buttonholing the presumptive miscreant, the father delivered a lengthy lecture.

"Now, Patrick," he finished, "I want you to go to your wife. Ask her forgiveness for your wicked and intemperate ways. Tell her that you have seen the light and are ready to turn over a new leaf. That is all, Patrick. Go now!"

But when he was released, Pat again made determinedly for the saloon door. Shocked and surprised, the father called him back.

"Patrick," he reproved, sternly, "has all that I have said been wasted on you? I thought I told you to go to your wife."

"But, Father," Pat protested, "'tis that I am doing'. Sure, an' the ould woman's been in here fer the last hour an' a half."



Forewarned

Maintenance Steno: "Don't let mother catch you hugging and kissing me."

Apprentice Diesel Mechanic: "But,

Mable, I'm not hugging and kissing you."

Maintenance Steno: "I thought I'd warn you just in case."



So There

Spifflicated Truck Mechanic: "Shay lady, muh shigaret lighter quit, ya gotta matsch?"

Hoity-Toity Dowager: "Why, you drunken beast. You don't need a match. You're lit up like a Christmas tree already. If I were in your condition I'd shoot myself."

Spifflicated Truck Mechanic: "Yesh, an' if you wush in my condition, you'd mish."



Start Over

Late one evening at a Trucking Convention held in New York recently, the doorman at the famous Latin Quarter assisted four happy delegates into a taxi and told the driver: "This one goes to the Roosevelt; these two go to the Waldorf; and

Jaywalkin' Mama

*Mother dear, so big and wise,
I wonder if you realize
That my life depends on you
And the things I'm taught to do.
You try to teach me right from
wrong;
You want me to grow big and
strong;
But, mother dear, if this be so,
There's one thing I'd like to know:
If I'm to grow up strong and tall,
If I'm to even grow at all,
Then why do you take such delight
When we cross against the light?
Off the curb we step with glee,
The light is red but what care we?
Thru the traffic see us run—
Dodging trucks is so much fun.
I'm your angel, so you say,
And that's the way I'd like to stay—
Just an angel you can pet,
And not a real one
Please—not yet!*

PAT MORRIS
Local 550
New York City

the one with the hiccups goes to the Statler."

In a few minutes that taxi was back. Beckoning to the doorman, the driver asked: "Would you mind sorting these fellows out again? I hit a bump."



No Wonder

The telephone installer stared doubtfully at the formidable looking animal lying on the doorstep. "What kind of a dog is that?" he asked the little old lady.

"Don't rightly know," she said. "My brother sent it from Africa."

"Well," the installer hesitated, "it is the oddest looking dog I've ever seen."

The prim lady nodded her head. "You should have seen it before I cut its mane off."



Lucky for Him

"George is marrying one of those all-around girls. She swims, drives a car, golfs, and is a pilot.

"Lucky for George he can cook, isn't it?"



Wha'd He Say?

"Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?" asked Robinson.

"Yes, very," replied Smith. "She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."



Drastic Step

Mrs. Bahr (slapping her arm) — This is terrible! There must be something I can put on to keep the mosquitos from biting me.

Hubby—There is—clothes.



Familiar?


Cal: "Can I have a cigarette?"

Kitty: "I thought you'd quit smoking."

Cal: "I'm still in the first phase. I've quit buying."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, January, 1910)

Booze, Cigarettes & Freedom

PERHAPS the most controversial issue in the social history of the United States was prohibition.

In 1910 the TEAMSTER magazine started the new year with a full page blast at a group of railroad companies who were attempting to make total abstinence a qualification for employment and imbibing by rail employes grounds for dismissal.

As long ago as the pre-Civil War days, certain states (Maine, Georgia and Indiana) had taken the prohibition issue to the voters and districts within these states were split into "wet" and "dry" areas, depending on whether the electorate decided for or against selling alcoholic beverages in their particular districts. This was the beginning of "local option."

During the last years of the nineteenth century and during the first two decades of the twentieth century, the prohibition movement gained momentum. The organization of the National Prohibition party in 1809, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874 and the Anti-Saloon League of America in 1895 aided the cause of those who saw a manifest evil in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

By the time prohibition went into effect in 1920, 33 states had prohibition statutes on their books.

One of the offshoots of the prohibition steamroller was the feeling among many that the proponents of this crusade against strong drink were threatening the rights

of many citizens. Our magazine quotes a speech made by Edward Hirsch, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, before the Maryland House of Delegates:

"I am arguing that the American workingman believes in freedom and the right to regulate his own conduct. All this temperance legislation proceeds on the theory that those who patronize saloons or take a drink are weak or irresponsible and need a guardian. If you are to pass such laws as to drink, where will it stop? The Anti-Saloon League already dictates to us our politics and threatens to dominate parties; give them their way and the next step will be to tell us what we must eat or smoke or wear. The principle is the same. Our American conception of free government is that men are assumed to be responsible and are guaranteed their freedom until they abuse it. Has the American workingman who stands for the decent saloon, abused his freedom so that he must now be placed in the custody of the Anti-Saloon League?"

Organized labor was generally opposed to prohibition, mainly for the reason quoted above, and many state labor bodies spoke out forcibly against the prohibition movement. Prohibition also was a threat to the thousands of workers who toiled in breweries, other industries who serviced the huge breweries, and the farmers who harvested the crops used in the beverages.

Brewery Dispute to Brew

A REPORT on the 1909 convention of the American Federation of Labor highlighted the January, 1910 issue of our magazine. Delegates to the convention were President Daniel J. Tobin, Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes, John Longstreet, Joseph Murphy and Patrick Daly. The convention lasted nearly two weeks and was held in Toronto.

Of particular interest to our membership was the action taken on the dispute then raging between our union and the brewery workers over who had jurisdiction over the brewery teamsters. (Although labor organizations sometimes quarrel among themselves, when the

chips are down and the labor movement is threatened from the outside, internal disputes are forgotten and one and all stand together in the fight against the common enemy. Witness the preceding topic where the forces of organized labor rally to protect the jobs of the brewery workers threatened by the prohibitionists.)

On the eighth day of the convention, our delegates met with the secretary of the AFL in an effort to resolve the conflict with the brewery workers. Two days later, the committee on adjustment called for a moratorium on the Teamsters, Brewery workers dispute. The report stated:

"That it (the committee on adjustment) recommended to the American Federation of Labor, in view of the fact that labor today has many fights of a serious nature throughout the country, and many bitter employers to grapple with, several serious fights in existence, and for many other reasons, that a truce be declared between the teamsters, firemen and brewery workers for one year. That is, that each organization keep the men it now has and not try and encroach on the other."

AFL President Gompers appointed Teamster delegates to several important convention committees. President Tobin was appointed to the committee on local and federated bodies, Secretary Hughes to the committee on boycotts, Delegate Daly to the committee on the secretary's report and Delegates Murphy and Longstreet to other special committees.



check list for '60



all

**TEAMSTER
SERVICE!**